

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

161 February 16, 1906

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

ARGENTINA—Buenos Ayres.—Month of November, 1905. Estimated population, 1,019,229. Total number of deaths, 1,535, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 5, measles 14, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 41, and 191 from tuberculosis.

Australia—New South Wales, New Castle.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 50,950. Total number of deaths, 32, including enteric fever 3, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Sydney.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 518,570. Total number of deaths, 482, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 1, and 40 from tuberculosis.

Brazil—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended December 15, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 268, including enteric fever 4, plague 2, smallpox 42, and 43 from tuberculosis.

Two weeks ended December 31, 1905. Total number of deaths, 300, including enteric fever 2, smallpox 39, plague 5, and 57 from tuberculosis.

Canada—Ontario—Hamilton.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population not reported. Total number of deaths, 73, including diphtheria 4, and 7 from tuberculosis.

QUEBEC—Sherbrooke.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 13,364. Total number of deaths, 20, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from measles.

Dutch Guiana—Paramaribo.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 97. No contagious diseases.

Germany—Freiburg.—Three months ended December 31, 1905. Estimated population, 76,174. Total number of deaths, 368, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 15, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 7, and 33 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 31,127. Total number of deaths, 50, including enteric fever 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Great Britain—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 20, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.

London.—One thousand three hundred and ninety-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 52, scarlet fever 13, diphtheria 12, whooping cough 21, enteric fever 3, and 8 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.5 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,961 deaths were registered. In

the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 20, 1906, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland, was 19.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 32.7 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 154 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 20, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,787,788. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 11.4, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 22.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 624, including measles 24, diphtheria 5, scarlet fever 3, and 2 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Turin*.—Month of October, 1905. Estimated population, 335,656. Total number of deaths, 423, including enteric fever 12, and 61 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Japan—Formosa.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 3,050,034. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from diphtheria, 2 from enteric fever, and 12 from plague reported.

Nagasaki.—Ten days ended December 31, 1905. Estimated population, 159,041. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Ten days ended January 11, 1906. One death from diphtheria reported.

St. Helena.—Ten days ended January 6, 1906. Estimated population, 3,700. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended January 20, 1906. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 415, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 8, measles 7, whooping cough 2, smallpox 6, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Turkey—Constantinople.—Three weeks ended January 21, 1906. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 846, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 39, measles 9, scarlet fever 4, and 13 from smallpox.

URUGUAY—Montevideo.—Month of November, 1905. Estimated population, 297,720. Total number of deaths, 380, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, smallpox 2, and 55 from tuberculosis.